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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

Summary of recent Discoveries and Investigations.

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AFRICA.

EGYPT.

Letter of Professor Sayce from Egypt.—"On the western bank, some three or four miles north of Assûan, and near the village of El-Urîyeh, is a lofty crag of sandstone, the sides of which have been quarried away. Here I found a Greek *graffito* and several hieroglyphic ones, one of which records the name of 'the interpreter in the palace.' What especially interested me was the fact, that the quarry-marks consisted of the two Phoenician letters *kaph* and *beth;* and, as I came across similar quarry-marks at the southern end of the eastern quarries of Silsilis, the letters occurring here being *zayin*, *nun*, and *resh*, we may conclude that the quarries were at one time worked with the aid of Phoenicians. This will explain the existence of the Phoenician inscription discovered by Mr. Petrie in a *wâdi* to the north of Silsilis. One of the hieroglyphic *graffiti* is accompanied by the picture of a sphinx seated on a pedestal and wearing the double crown, by the side of which is the drawing of a cube; from another of the *graffiti* we learn that the old Egyptian name of the town near which the quarries were situated was the town of Ankh, or 'Life.' North of Silsilis we visited some interesting Greek inscriptions first discovered by Mr. Petrie and Mr. Griffith two years ago. A little to the north of Silweh lies the village of Kegok; and opposite Kegok, on the western bank of the Nile, are the remains of two quays of large finely-cut stone, which evidently belong to the Roman age. They are separated from one another by a distance of about a quarter of a mile; the southern one being built along the line of the bank, while the other projects into the river like a pier. Behind each are large quarries, and by the side of the

northern quarry is a small natural ravine in the rocks. In the latter are a number of Greek inscriptions, partly incised, partly painted red. Three of these inform us, in slightly varying language, that the Nile had been admitted into the shelter of the quay on the 26th day of the month Mesorê in the 11th year of Antoninus (Lια Αντωνινος Μεσορη ο Νιλος εισηλθεν εις τον ορμον Μεσορη κς), one of them, further, explaining that the 'anchorage' meant was that 'of the quarry,' 'at the . . .' ης τον ορμον της λατω-[μια]ς, κατα το[υς] . . . χαιους. Only one letter seems to be wanting at the beginning of the last word. From other inscriptions we learn that the αρχιμηχανικος or 'chief-engineer' was Apollônios, the son of Petestheus, under whose direction the quarry immediately behind the northern quay was excavated; the quarry to the south being cut under the supervision of his brother Arsynis, with the help, it would appear, of a certain Pakhumis. The object for which the quarries were opened and the quay built is stated in another inscription: Επ αγαθω· Lια Αντωνινος εκοψαμεν τους μεγαλους λιθους πηχων ια εις την πυλην του κυριου Απολλω και της κυριας. 'In the 11th year of Antoninus we cut the great stones 11 cubits in length for the pylon of the lord Apollo and the lady Isis.' We now know, therefore, the date at which the pylon of the great temple of Edfû was either restored or enlarged, as well as the name of the engineer under whose orders the work was carried on. His father bears an Egyptian name. It will be noticed that the number of cubits in the length of each stone was the same as the number of years the emperor had reigned up to the time when they were cut. I may add that between the two quarries are some hieroglyphic *graffiti*, one of them being the record of 'the scribe Ai,' another of 'the scribe Hora.' Were these the native scribes who assisted Apollônios in his duties?"—*Academy*, May 4.

EGYPT AND MYKENAI.—The knowledge of the early relations of Egypt and Greece is continually becoming more important. At the April meeting of the Archæological Society in Berlin, Furtwängler presented the work of the Swedish archæologist, Montelius, on the bronze age in Egypt (*Bronsåldern i Egypten*, 1888), in which is published from a photograph, for the first time, the sword or dagger of King A'ahôtep or Amenhotep (XVIII dyn. *c.* 1600 B. C.). This dagger is of the same technique, with inlaid work, as the daggers from Mykenai, and has similar leaping lions. It is the best proof for the date of the contents of the Mykenaian tombs (*cf.* Furtwängler and Loeschcke, *Myken. Vasen*, p. XII; Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, p. 987). In Roscher's *Lexikon d. Mythol.*, p. 1745, Furtwängler calls attention to running griffins in Egyptian monuments similar to those on the Mykenaian blades. In the Εφημερὶς Αρχ. (1887, pl. 13) is published an Egyptian scarab, found at Mykenai, bearing the name of the Egyptian queen Ti, though it cannot be dated.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, col. 491, 550.

TEL-EL-AMARNA.—*Further information from the tablets.*—Dr. Hugo Winckler, whose knowledge of the tablets of Tel-el-Amarna is more intimate than that of any other student, gives in the *Berl. phil. Wochenschrift* (1889, Nos. 18, 19) a brief account of the find and of the amount and character of the material, with a view to correcting certain erroneous views expressed by different writers on the subject. The greater part of the tablets were brought to Berlin, through the kindness of Theodor Graf of Vienna; and a large portion of these were donated to the Imperial Museum by J. Simon. Two other collections were made, one in the Museum of Bûlâq-Cairo, the other in the British Museum. There is an interesting discussion of the peculiarities in the use of the Assyrian language by scribes whose native tongue it evidently was not, and who were influenced by their own dialects. A foremost interest in the collection must be given to the letters from the Babylonian Kings. A new name is brought forward, Rish-takullima-Sin, and we have the following genealogy for Babylonian Kings of the XV century: Rish-takullima-Sin, Kurigalzu I, Burnaburiash, Kurigalzu II. There are interesting details regarding intrigues at the two Courts and exchanges of presents and warnings.

Beside the writings of the Babylonian Kings is a letter of great interest from the Assyrian King Aššur-uballit, who is known to be a contemporary of Burnaburiash. It names his father Aššur-nadin-ahi, mentioned elsewhere only once, as having made a treaty with Amenophis III. Of unusual interest is a large tablet containing originally about 600 lines, of which about 400 are preserved. Its writing is in an unknown language. It contains the name of the envoy who was the usual bearer of messages between the courts of Egypt and Mitâni, according to the tablets written in Assyrian. The language appears to be of Shemitic construction based on different languages. The characters used are also different, and seem to be a transition from the syllabic to the alphabetic (*lautschrift*). The syllabic signs are given, yet the corresponding vowel is added; thus, *bu-u*= *bu*, *bi-i*=*bi*, *etc.* Ideograms are hardly ever used. This argues a long use and development in the country of the cuneiform characters, and this view is strengthened by the presence of some signs foreign to Babylonians and Assyrians.

One and perhaps two other languages are for the first time found in these tablets. One is given on a Bûlâq tablet containing a letter of King Tarchundaradu of Arsapi to Amenophis IV. Arsapi is the biblical Reseph. The first part of the name, Tarchu, is evidently that of a divinity often used in the composition of names of the "Hittite" Kings (land of Kummuh). Of this language, which differs in structure from that of Mitâni, it can only yet with certainty be said that as a suffix *mi*="my" and *ti*="thy," and that *bibbit* means "war-chariot." The method of writing and the struc-

ture remind of Sumerian (proto-Babylonian). Another language, differing from both of the former, is used on a Berlin tablet which is unfortunately of small size and very badly preserved.

Among the many letters of Palestinian governors or vassals, there are 30 from Rib-Addu of Dula; but the most interesting are from the general Aziru to the King, to his father Dudu, a high official at the Egyptian court, and to his brother Chai. The principal topic is his expedition against the King of the Hittites (*Chatti*) which were not always successful.

The following names of divinities appear: *Ja, Cham, Addu, Ashera.* The last name is interesting. The *Zeitschrift für aegyptische Sprache* and the *Mittheilungen aus den altorientalischen Sammlungen der Kön. Museen* will publish many of the tablets.

TUNISIA.

CARTHAGE.—*Early Phoenician Necropolis.*—Since publishing, in the last number of the Journal, the preliminary account of the discovery of the early necropolis of Carthage, M. de Vogüé has given in the *Revue Archéologique* (1889, pp. 163–86) the complete report which he had read at the *Académie des Inscriptions.* The excavations were commenced on Mt. Byrsa at a place where a very early tomb had been found in 1880. At a depth of about 2.50 met. Father Delattre found a layer of burials of a peculiar nature. Large vases, full of human bones, were laid horizontally in parallel lines. By the side of the funerary vases were smaller vases of different shapes (which doubtless contained funeral offerings), then amulets, terracotta figurines, necklaces, the entire customary paraphernalia of Phoenician tombs, and, finally, fragments of Greek pottery, broken before being buried and often bearing *graffiti* in Phoenician letters. A unique characteristic of this necropolis is, that it contains a great quantity of burned remains. Up to the present it had been supposed that the practice of cremation was unknown to the Phoenician race. Only one tomb of the necropolis of Sidon, excavated by M. Gaillardot in 1861, had contained cremated remains. The vase from Mt. Byrsa given on pl. v–1 of the *Rev. Arch.*, and containing cremated bones, is very similar to archaic vases from the necropoli of Kypros or Rhodos. The larger vases or amphorae (some nearly a meter high) containing non-cremated remains are far more numerous. For adults several amphorae had to be used, usually broken in several pieces in order completely to encase the body. A small female head is of special interest (pl. VII–6): it is of glass-paste and polychrome, of Egyptian type and technique, and judged by M. Maspéro to be of Egyptian workmanship, as well as most of the necklaces. A terracotta figurine, reproduced on pl. VII–5, is similar to the Egyptian, and the first of its kind found at Carthage. It is a peculiar fact, that, while the objects

essentially Punic are placed entire by the bodies, the many Greek potteries—patera, lamps, vases, *etc.*—were all broken and incomplete. The *graffiti* on them are in Phoenician letters of a good period, but certainly not earlier than the fifth century, while some of the Greek vases seem not older than the fourth century.

One tomb was found which seems to go back to the foundation of the city, in the VIII century. It was at a distance of 4.20 met. from the tomb found in 1880, and has the advantage of being intact. A sketch of it is here given (*Fig. 32*). It is built of large blocks of tufa, and is surmounted by slabs leaning against one another so as to form a sharp-peak roof. The five blocks of the ceiling are about 2.50 met. long, those of the roof 2 m. There are no foundations, so that the construction must always have been surrounded by earth, and be, in fact, an artificial hypogeum. Two bodies were laid, each upon a slab, and each was covered in on all sides by slabs, while a second layer of bodies, in coffins of cedar-wood, was placed above. The mortuary chamber could be entered by a door on the first story, reached probably by a vertical passage. This tomb and that found in 1880 are, doubtless, tombs of early chiefs of the city, while the smaller tombs are those of the commoner sort. On this site was undoubtedly placed the primitive Punic necropolis, instead of at Gamart, as has been believed since Beulé.

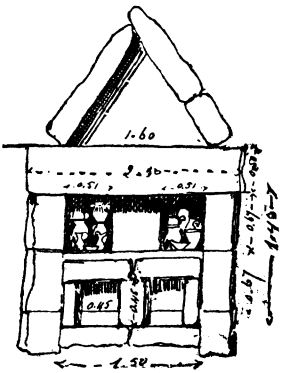

FIG. 32.—*VIII-century Phoenician Tomb in the necropolis of Carthage.*

The Jewish Cemetery of Gamart.—Beulé first explored the large cemetery dug in the side of the hill called Djebel-Khawi, to the N. of Carthage, by the sea. He considered it to be the necropolis of Phoenician Carthage. Father Delattre, whose first excavations on this site were made in 1887, undertook, last summer, a thorough excavation and examined a hundred and three tombs. These are of remarkable uniformity, and consist of a stairway of about ten steps cut in the rock, leading to a rectangular chamber, which is surrounded by very long *loculi*, called *qoqim* by the Jews, to the number of 15 to 17. The chambers are 6 cubits wide, 10 or 12 cubits long, according to the number of *loculi*, the *loculi* are one by four cubits. These are exactly the Talmudic dimensions. The cemetery is, in fact, that of the Jewish colony of Carthage under the Roman dominion. The walls of many of the chambers were stuccoed, and had ornaments in the Roman Imperial style. Inscriptions in Latin and Hebrew are scratched or painted, as is also the seven-branched candlestick. There

are sometimes considerable remains of decorative frescos.—M. de VOGÜÉ in *Revue Arch.*, 1889, pp. 163–86.

MOROCCO.

EXPLORATIONS BY M. DE LA MARTINIÈRE.—At a recent meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions*, M. de Villefosse gave an account of the progress made by M. de la Martinière in his exploration of Morocco. An inscription at Volubilis relating to a flamen of Tingitana proves that this province had its assembly, like proconsular Africa, Numidia and Mauretania Caesarensis: at the same place, a dedication to the Emperor Volusianus: at *Ad Mercurium*, a dedication to Gordianus: at Banasa, the upper part of an inscription of Marcus Aurelius.—*Revue Critique*, 1889, p. 260.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

KABUL.—*Inscriptions.*—Capt. Deane has communicated to M. Senart copies of inscriptions on stones found in the valley of Kabul. On one he reads, in Indo-Arian characters, the Greek name Theodamas, preceded by the syllable *su:* a parallel case is on the Greek coins of Baktria, where the name of the Greek King EPMAIOΣ is preceded by the still unexplained letters ΣY. All the inscriptions seem to date from the beginnings of the Christian era.—*Revue Critique*, 1889, p. 280; *Academy*, April 27.

MESOPOTAMIA.

BABYLONIAN EXPEDITION FROM PHILADELPHIA.—We extract the following from letters written to the N. Y. *Nation* (Nos. 1247–8) by Professor JOHN P. PETERS, who leads the Expedition: they are dated *Niffer Mounds*, March 15 and 16, and describe some of the ancient sites of Mesopotamia which he has visited: "One of the few points on the Euphrates which can be found on the maps, and which I shall therefore choose as the point of departure for the identification of my first site, is **MESKENE**, a Turkish military post, situated at the point where the present caravan-route from Aleppo to Bagdad enters the Euphrates valley, a little south of east from the former city, and just below the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude. Three-quarters of an hour below this are the interesting Arabic ruins given by Kiepert as Kala'at Balis (I could only hear the name Old Meskene) and identified with Barbalissus. About nine miles below Meskene, stand the ruins called **KALA'AT DIBSE.** The ruins now visible, like almost all the ruins of this part of the country, are of mediæval Arabic date, of brick, and rather insignificant; but the name and site are suggestive of something more important. Sachau, in his *Reise durch Mesopotamien und*

Syrien, seeks to identify El Hammam, a day and a half further eastward, with Tiphsah of the Bible, the Thapsacus of Greek and Roman writers, the most important city of this section of the Euphrates valley. The ruins of El Hammam are insignificant, situated on a low plateau, a couple of miles from the river. The name, 'the hot baths,' suggests a watering place or health resort. The site of Dibse, the name of which seems to perpetuate that of Tiphsah, is favorable for the erection of an important city. The fact that the visible ruins are of late date does not militate against this argument from the name and situation, for many of these ancient sites were occupied by successful possessors of the country, for the reasons which gave them their original importance, until a comparatively recent period. HALEBIYEH lies on the west bank of the Euphrates, some thirty miles northwest of Deir, at about 35° 30′ north latitude, and 40° east longitude. It is situated in a side valley of El Hamme, a trachite ridge, through which the Euphrates forces its way by a narrow gorge. As the present caravan route does not follow the river at this point, we were compelled to make a considerable détour in order to visit it. This deflection of the caravan route is probably the reason why it has not been more fully described hitherto. The walls still stand, in the form of a triangle, the shortest side parallel with the river, which here runs due north and south. The apex of the triangle is a very steep, isolated hill, separated from the ridge beyond by a deep valley. The total circumference of the walls cannot be more than a mile and a quarter, and is probably somewhat less. They are still well preserved all around, although built of gypsum, which decomposes very rapidly. The stone was laid in massive, rectangular, oblong blocks. The walls themselves average thirty to forty feet in height, and are strengthened by massive towers every 150 to 200 feet. Towards the top of the hill on the north, half within and half without the wall, on a bluff, was a large, fine building, perhaps once the official residence of the governor or commander. Two of the original three stories are still preserved, domed within with brick, as were also the rooms in the gate and wall towers, in what may be called an early Byzantine style. Opposite one another in the lower part of the city, on the northern and southern sides, were the two main gates. There was a smaller gate in the southern wall at the foot of the acropolis, and two more on the river front. Between the main gates ran a straight street paved with gypsum. To the west of this were troughs and columns, marking the remains of what seemed to have been a market place, and, hard by, two buildings with apses, exactly oriented, which, so far as the visible remains were concerned, might have been churches. In one of these Mr. Field found a small piece of moulding in what, for forgetfulness of the proper technical term, I shall venture to describe as a square dog-tooth pattern. This was the only ornamentation found anywhere. On the eastern side of the street, towards

the river wall, were found a couple of capitals, one of them Corinthian, of a late, transitional style. Otherwise, the space within the walls below the acropolis was bare of ruins or remains above the surface. At the acropolis the southern wall seemed to have been destroyed, and then rebuilt with fragments of trachite, such as are scattered everywhere about the city. Here there were also remains of a building with underground vaults in brick of a later date than the buildings described above. The valleys about the town were almost ravines, utterly sterile, and thickly covered with fragments of trachite. On all sides were tombs, some cut in the rock and some built upon it, the latter not unlike the Palmyrene tombs in style, but ruder. To the south were traces of two rough walls of trachite across the valley; and a mile below, where the river rounds the last point of the Hamme ridge, a gypsum wall or fort, commanding both road and river, as though danger were especially apprehended from the south. I should suppose it to have been a frontier post of the Roman Empire in the fourth or fifth century A. D., and afterwards to have been occupied by the Arabs, the present acropolis dating from the latter period. It never could have accommodated a large population, but must have been a strong fortress, and well calculated to hold the line of the Euphrates against an invader, especially when supported by the smaller fortress of Zelebiyeh on the heights opposite.

"Three and a half days beyond Halebiyeh, and two days beyond the present town of Deir, the most important place between Aleppo and Bagdad, in north latitude 34° 45′ and longitude 41° east, lies another ruin of somewhat similar character, now called **KAN KALESSI**, or 'Bloody Castle.' It is situated on the bluffs of the gypsum plateau, close to the west bank of the Euphrates, and not far from the modern Turkish barracks, or post-khan, of Es-Salihiyeh. It was built in a rectangular shape, so far as the curving bluffs allowed, the citadel standing on a point of rock jutting out into the valley on the northeast. The southwestern wall, on the side towards the plateau, was about half a mile long, running from ravine to ravine, and supported by eleven towers. This wall was ten feet in breadth, and still stands to the height of fifteen feet. The central gate-towers, very massive structures, rise thirty or forty feet, the more northerly having the second story almost intact. Everything, including the foundations at least of the houses, was built of the same crumbling gypsum as at Halebiyeh. The streets which are regularly laid out at right angles with one another, and are easily traceable between the foundations of the houses, were some fifty feet broad. Outside of the walls are a few ruins, some of them quite massive, which may have been tombs. The whole gives the impression of a Roman town, designed to hold the Arabs in check, like the Turkish town of Deir at the present day. **JABRIYEH**, a day's journey beyond Kan Kalessi, is a city of mud-brick, in the plain, on the very bank of the

Euphrates. It is incorrectly given by Kiepert, in his large map of the Ottoman Empire, as on the north bank of the Euphrates. It is on the south bank, about 34° 20′ north latitude, and 41° 12′ east longitude, at the mouth of Wadi Jaber, at about the position assigned to El Karabile. I may add that I was unable to find El Karabile at all; and El Kadim, the next station given by Kiepert, should be *El Kaim*, and its position almost that he assigns to El Karabile. This is not an unfair specimen of the inaccuracy of the best maps of Turkey. At the eastern end of the southern wall of Jabriyeh the unburnt bricks are visible *in situ*, but the rest of the wall is merely a long narrow line of débris some 1,200 paces in length. The western wall, at right angles with this, and about 900 paces long, ends in a large mound or series of mounds, on the edge of what was once the river-bed. The eastern wall also started in the same rectangular manner, but, after a couple of hundred paces, meeting the river bed, turned gradually about until it finally ended in the same large mounds in the northwest. Within this southern wall are two other lines of mounds, also bearing a perplexing resemblance to walls. The interior space and the surfaces of the mounds are thickly strewn with fragments of glazed and unglazed pottery of a greenish color, and pieces of burnt brick, many of which were also green, blocks of gypsum and basalt, and what I may call intentional pebbles (or those which were used for some purpose) of all sorts, including jasper and agate, both of which abound in this region. On the surface of the large mounds were graves, and some late constructions of brick and stone. It is said in the neighborhood that coins, presumably Sassanian or Kufic, are often found here. Jabriyeh was visited by Dr. Ward on his return journey in the spring of 1885, and pronounced by him an ancient Babylonian ruin, on the ground of its mud-brick walls. I think that, although Babylonian in the sense of reflecting the building customs of that region, it belongs in time to a much later period than that implied by the word—namely, to the Sassanian, or even to the Arabic period. Another place visited by the Wolfe Expedition was Anbar, which Dr. Ward identified with 'the Agade, or Sippara of Anunit, the Accad of *Genesis* x, 10, the Persabora of classical geographers, and the Anbar of Arabic historians.' This place is given by Kiepert, in his *Ruinenfelder*, under the name Tel Aker, a name which applies in reality only to the highest southeastern point of the mounds. These mounds are of great extent, covering more ground than those of Babylon itself, and equalling if not exceeding in surface the immense mounds of Niffer. Anbar lies on the east bank of the Euphrates, just south of the point of junction of the Saklawiyeh Canal, about latitude 33° 20′ north, and east longitude 44° 3′. We were able to devote a day to the examination, but even that proved totally inadequate for the purpose, so large were the ruins. We

had a peculiar interest in this examination because, in consequence of the report of the Wolfe Expedition, we had applied for permission to excavate at Anbar—an application which was refused for reasons unknown. We all failed to notice the depression dividing the city 'into two parts,' of which Dr. Ward writes, and which figured also in his proposed identification. Dr. Ward thought that he could 'trace the lines of the old palaces or temples' in the depressions and hollows of the mound, which are indeed remarkable; but our experience at Niffer has shown us that surface indications of this sort are of small value, especially where a site was inhabited to a comparatively late period. The remains on the surface are all late, and belong to the time of Arabic occupation. There are everywhere visible singular evidences of what seems to have been a great conflagration, in the shape of vitrified masses of brick and glass, and stones destroyed by heat. Fragments of glass were especially numerous, and one mound was veritably an iridescent green from the quantity upon it. The pottery was the same as that found upon the surface everywhere along the Euphrates and in Babylonia, the glazed fragments having a bluish or greenish color. The size of the mounds points to a long period of accumulation, and consequently to a considerable antiquity.

"The sites which I have mentioned are but a very few of the immense number which we have observed, beginning almost with the day on which we set foot in Asia. So, for example, from Hammam, ancient hot springs on the eastern edge of the great Antioch plain, near the point where Zenobia met with her first defeat at the hands of the Romans, I counted eighteen ruin-mounds, not identified, to the best of my knowledge, or noted on any map. The plain to the east of Aleppo is fairly dotted with similar *tels* yet awaiting investigation. Here, also, at two small villages, we found remains of stone structures, colonnades of marble and basalt, great basalt troughs, and in one place an ornamental door of basalt, with keyhole and bolt-holder complete. The ruins along the Euphrates, especially below Anah, are not so numerous. They are chiefly Arabic fortresses, some of them, like Rehaba, a day below Deir, comparatively well preserved and very picturesque. These probably stood on older foundations, for the most part unidentified. Opposite the mouth of the Khabour is a large plain on which are a number of mounds, and the whole plain is literally covered with pottery. Of the vast number of canal-beds of all ages, between the Euphrates and the Tigris, a large number radiate from AKERKUF. The latter ruin consists of a few low mounds, on one of which is a solid mass of sun-dried bricks, rising like a tower to the height of about 100 feet. Akerkuf has never been touched by the spade, and no one has any idea what ancient city lies buried here. An inscribed brick, found a number a years since, bears the name of *Kurigalzu*, showing that the place, whatever it

was, existed at least 1,600 years B. C. This, and the fact that it was the centre of a great canal system, constitute the sum of our knowledge of Akerkuf. Singularly enough, our first guide to Akerkuf misled us to an almost unknown and quite interesting Arabic ruin, called **SENADIYEH.** Here, amid pottery, bricks, and fragments of walls, we found, standing, part of a highly decorated building, which appeared to belong to the period when Bagdad flourished under the caliphs; but all about it were mounds and canals, many of them going back probably to the Babylonian period. The way in which one age here borrows from its predecessors was illustrated by the finding of beautiful blue tiles from Senadiyeh built into *ziarets*, and also into a Government building several miles away. Similarly, at Hillah we found the Government building made, at least in part, of stamped bricks of Nebuchadnezzar from Babylon.

"**NIFFER,** where we are at present excavating, lies in about 32° 8′ north latitude, and 44° 10′ east longitude, in the country of the Affek, or Affej, Arabs, a powerful confederation, almost independent of Turkish rule. Kiepert locates it on a great marsh, but this has been somewhat reduced in size within the last five years by the partial change of course of the Euphrates. The water which once flowed in the river-bed now pours into the Hindiyeh canal, leaving the river more than half empty. The mounds of Niffer are of immense extent, covering more ground than the ruins of Babylon. They are divided into two, or rather three, parts, by what Arab tradition declares to be the Shatt-en-Nil, the same great canal which one finds leaving the Euphrates at Babylon. How late the city was inhabited we cannot yet say, but probably until considerably after the commencement of the Christian era. It was certainly still flourishing in the times of the Persian kings, and under the name of *Nipur* it is known to Assyriologists as one of the oldest, most important, and most sacred cities of southern Babylonia. In the *Talmud* it is identified with the Calneh of *Gen.* x. Our excavations were commenced early in February, and we hope to extend the season until the first of May. The weather is already intensely hot, reaching at times 102°, or even 105°, in our tents, in spite of high winds; and the flies and dust are almost intolerable. Nevertheless, we were delayed so long in Constantinople, and commenced work so late, that necessity compels us to hold on to the latest possible date, if we would have anything to show for this year's work, or even prepare the way properly for next season."

PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM.—*Recent Discoveries.*—Herr Schick reports the discovery of traces of an ancient wall and towers, made during the reconstruction of the carriage-road along the outside of the northern wall of the city.

He also describes the discovery, in the Latin Patriarch's garden near

the northeast corner of the city, of a portion of the ancient city-wall, the stones having the Jewish draft, and being similar to those in the "Haram" wall. The remains of the wall were laid bare for a length of 26 feet. Its thickness varies, the average being 14 feet. The stones on both sides of the wall are drafted: they average 4 ft. in height, and vary in length from 3 ft. 2 in. to 11 ft. Between these outer rows of stones are larger filling-stones, roughly dressed to a square form, of the same height as the others; they average 5 ft. broad and 5½ ft. long. Attached to the inside of this ancient wall is a wall of very smooth hewn stone, of which five courses are to be seen: between this later wall and the ancient large stones is a filling of rubble and black mortar.

NAZARETH.—*Discovery of a large Cave.*—While digging for a cistern in the convent yard of the Sisters of St. Joseph, was discovered a large (ancient) cave with chambers, cisterns, tombs, *etc.* (described pp. 68–73). At a late period there stood on the site a mosque which, according to local tradition, was built out of the stones of an ancient church that had stood on the same site.—*Pal. Explor. Fund,* April, 1889.

ASIA MINOR.

The ancient history of Lykia.—M. Imbert, Receveur de l'Enregistrement at Tence, writes the following letter to Professor Sayce: "The history of Lykia would profit greatly by the solution of the chronology of the Xanthian tombs which form the glory of the British Museum. I think that these problems can be solved by epigraphy. Among the texts on the Horse Tomb, or monument of the Lykian Payafa, there is one which gives us the name of a Persian satrap; it is that reproduced in the 3rd plate of the 2nd volume of Savelsberg, *Xanthos,* No. 5*c*:

"'*Rat*[ap]*ata: Khssadrapa: Paryza.*'

"If we consider that *n* is frequently not expressed in writing before a dental, at all events in Persian, we shall find no difficulty in restoring the name as Ra(n)tapata, *i. e.*, the Ὀροντοβάτης of Greek authors. This Persian satrap, according to Strabo, succeeded his father-in-law Pixôdaros, dynast of Karia and Lykia. The tomb accordingly must have been constructed in 330 B. C. at the latest.

"The eighth tomb of Xanthos, the remains of which are in London, by the side of the sarcophagus just mentioned, belongs to a certain Merehi, an important personage at the court of Kherykhe. Here we read: *Merehi: Kudalah Khntlah: tideimi:* that is to say, 'Merehi, the son of Kôdalos Kondalos.' Now, Kondalos was the agent of Mausôlos, and is mentioned in the *Oeconomics* of Aristotle. On the other hand, a Merehi is referred to on the Obelisk of Xanthos, which belongs to an earlier date than Mausôlos;

he is the grandfather of our hero, and we are, therefore, able to draw up the following genealogical tree:

Merehi, the older (of the Obelisk)
|
Kôdalos, Kondalos
|
Merehi, the younger.

"The latter was a contemporary of the Payafa of the fifth tomb."—*Academy*, May 11.

NOTION (near Kolophon).—*An archaic Vase.*—Demosth. Baltazzi Effendi sent to M. Sal. Reinach a squeeze of an inscription on a bronze base found at Notion near Kolophon, and at present in the collection of Mr. Van Lennep at Smyrna. It is engraved from right to left, and reads: Ὀλυμπίχου εἰμὶ τοῦ φιλόφρονος; the vase itself speaking for its owner. Several letters have an unusual form, notably the χ and ς. M. Reinach conjectures it to belong to the VI cent. B. C.—*Revue Critique*, 1889, p. 280.

THEANGELA.—*Identification of the site at Kenier.*—The site of the ancient Karian town of Souagela, which in its Greek form was called Theangela, has been variously placed; *e. g.*, by Sir Ch. Newton at Assarlik. A site seen by Judeich at Kenier was judged by him to be the ancient Pedasa, but Mr. Paton has shown from the inscriptions found there that it is Theangela. The most important of these is a decree in honor of a citizen of Theangela which was to be engraved on two steles, one to be set up in the temple of Apollon Thearios at Troezen, the other in the temple of Athena at Theangela. This fact is confirmed by Mr. Th. Bent, who got copies of the inscriptions, and by Mr. Hicks. Theangela appears to have been a town of some standing, probably of some strategic importance, in the third century B. C. All that is known of the town and its history has been admirably summed up by Waddington-Le Bas (*Voyage Archéologique*, No. 599 *a*, *b*). —C. SMITH, and E. L. HICKS in *Classical Review*, 1889, pp. 139–40.

KYPROS.

POLIS-TIS-CHRYSOCHOU=ARSINÖÊ.—Mr. Arthur R. Munro, who is carrying on the excavations here (*cf.* p. 91), writes to the *Athenæum* (of March 30, April 6, May 4): Mr. Williamson's vineyard, on which excavations were begun, proved to have been practically exhausted by the diggings of three years ago, and after three days spent in sinking trial-shafts, during which we opened only one inferior tomb, we moved to a site southeast of the village, where previous experience on neighboring plots of ground promised interesting discoveries. We opened about twenty tombs there, all of much the same general type—a shaft varying between 6 ft. to 8 ft. and 9 ft. to 11 ft. in depth, with one or more roughly-circular chambers

opening off it. All, with the exception of one, which had unfortunately been rifled, were heavily choked with earth, and in some cases the roof had entirely collapsed. It is curious to note that in one apparently virgin tomb no fewer than four layers of bones lay one above another, separated by only a few inches of mould. Several tombs seemed certainly to have been disturbed, but we found nothing either in their scheme or contents to raise any serious doubt of their being all about contemporary in date; on the contrary, such varieties as they presented were easily to be explained by differences of wealth, position, and taste, between the tenants or their relatives. The chief classes of contents were the following:—Rough unpainted pottery in great quantities, red, light-yellowish, or brown in color: Kypriote pottery, purple and dark-red patterns, concentric circles, *etc.*, on light or red ground: black glazed ware, plain or with stamped patterns, and in one or two cases fluted, the quality very mixed often in the same tomb: terracotta figures, mostly of the very worst sort and in fragments, the commonest types being figures reclining on a couch or sitting on a chair: bronze and iron objects, strigils, knives, mirrors: alabastra: vases with figurines holding pitchers, or with bulls' heads, or both combined.

There was also found a little jewelry, chiefly silver, a few small vases of red-figured technique of poor quality, and one or two instances of other styles, such as dark vases with red and white lines round them, and light red vases with patterns in purple-brown. Two tombs also yielded glass. Perhaps deserving of more special mention are a small terracotta head of better type and workmanship; fragments of a good Kypriote capital, apparently thrown in to fill up the shaft of one of the tombs; and two inscriptions in Kypriote characters found in graves of which they probably formed part of the door. There can be little doubt that this necropolis is of Ptolemaic date. On February 26th we moved to a rise a few hundred yards to the east, called *Hagios Demetrios*, and although we opened but few tombs (the site being a small one), and their general character remained the same, the average quality was rather better. New features were some little light-blue porcelain objects, an enamelled glass bottle of alabastron shape, and a kylix with *gorgoneion* much resembling those of the fifth century; also a very rudely drawn black-figured lekythos lacking neck and foot. Work was then begun on the hill further to the south, which promises well, both in quantity and quality. The tombs are still of the Ptolemaic period, but apparently of richer persons. The most interesting finds so far have been a red-figured *askos* with four female heads, a black glazed *askos* with moulded negro's head, several black glazed saucers with letters scratched upon them (one bears the word TETTA), sixteen thin gold beads and a little gold roll, a large bronze spearhead, *etc.* These tombs were of a better class on the average than those of the previous sites, being

larger and better hewn, and the black glazed vases almost predominant. One tomb yielded some fairly good jewelry: three gold pendants from a necklace, a pair of bronze silver-plated bracelets with gilt rams-heads, a pair of bronze silver-plated anklets terminating in snake-heads, five gilt bronze spirals, and a gilt bronze ring with hematite scarab. Two tombs produced well-preserved bronze objects. Of the pottery deserving of mention are a red-figured lekythos, of moderately good style, but in bad preservation, representing a Bacchante; the fragments of a fine red-figured vase with white and gold, which we are gradually recovering by sifting the soil; and a considerable number of vessels and fragments, mostly black glazed, plain or stamped, with letters scratched on them underneath, in many cases Kypriote characters. If any further doubt remained whether the Kypriote syllabary continued in use well down into the third, if not the second century B. C., these *graffiti* ought to remove it. Vases with figurines and bull-heads were plentiful; curious is one fragment on which a winged youthful figure is placed beside the customary woman with the pitcher. We had already begun to suspect, from the condition in which the finest vases were found, and from other indications, that we had to do with tombs which had not only been largely plundered, but had been used at two different periods. The excavation, begun on the 9th, of the site adjoining that first dug upon after the vineyard, has tended to confirm the suspicion. The contents of the tombs seemed to belong to the Ptolemaic, or in several instances even to the Roman period, a red-figured kotyle of late style, broken but complete, being the only noteworthy find naturally to have been expected. Yet in one tomb were found the fragments of a red-figured lekythos of early style, and in another a black-figured kylix with small figures on the rim, man and lion each side, after the manner generally dated about 500 B. C. The only other objects of importance found on this site so far are two inscriptions, the one in late Greek letters, Τρύφων χρηστὲ χαῖρε, the other in Kypriote charaters, incomplete, which we read τὸ σᾶμα ἐμί. They were found in the shaft of a tomb, together with a late capital of an Ionic pilaster, a drum resembling an altar, and several architectural fragments.

We are now at work in the village of Poli, but have found nothing of note except the upper part of a marble grave-relief, representing a bearded man, nearly life-size, of late, but not altogether bad style. Numerous inscriptions are *scratched* in small and scarcely legible characters in the stone.

During the past fortnight (April 11) several sites have been worked with very various success. To the southeast of Poli we have finished all the sites on which we have been able to acquire the right to dig; in the village we have continued our excavations on the small area which alone seems to contain tombs that can be found; and to the north two trials have been

made which revealed nothing but late walls and a fragment of the foundations of a more important building. Returning once more to the east, we have opened a few tombs north and south of the vineyard. Those to the north proved of little value, being either of Roman date or earlier tombs used again in later times and subsequently robbed. It was with difficulty that we extracted permission to dig half a dozen trials to the south of the vineyard. The site seems a promising one, but the owner is hard to deal with, and has sown a valuable crop. This piece of land and another to the southeast of the village are, apart from the Chiftlik lands, so far as we have been able to discover, the only remaining tomb-sites here worth excavating, and it is not to be expected that the right to dig on either of them can be acquired until the crops are cut. We are accordingly anxiously awaiting the answer to our application for leave to excavate at Limniti, and hope to be able to start work there before Easter.

To note the more important finds of the fortnight: with the exception of four Kypriote inscriptions from the tombs, and one more which has come to light in the village, they have been almost entirely confined to pottery. One tomb produced seven black-glazed kylikes with a band of palmette and lotus-bud pattern outside, but only two are unbroken. From the same tomb came a black-figured kylix with a horseman and another figure in the centre, and a black-figured lekythoid vase with four figures on the body and two smaller ones on the shoulder. Two more black-figured kylikes have also been found, the one with little figures on the rim, the other with a band of figures outside. Important is a red-figured kotyle, in fragments, but complete: on the one side a figure holding a *thrysos*, with an altar behind; on the other a figure holding torch and *patera*, of the later fifth-century style, and inscribed καλος and καλε. Unique in our experience are the fragments of a large Kypriote *diota* with artist's signature in Kypriote characters. Two white and black lekythoi, the one with palmettes, the other with ivy pattern, may also be mentioned. Minor variations from the ordinary types are two broken circular lamps with red animal-figures round them; a late, but not inelegant red-glazed three-handled pot with lid; a lamp of red and black glazed ware in the form of a duck; and a glass cup bearing the word Εὐφροσύνη in relief.

EUROPE.

GREECE.

ATHENS.—*Theatre of Dionysos.*—At the second February meeting of the German Institute in Athens, Professor Dörpfeld gave an account of the latest excavations in the theatre of Dionysos. They were made in the

upper part of the theatre and are still going on. There are traces of a road and buildings on the site before the time of Lykourgos. Herr Schneider spoke of the single objects discovered, notably, part of an oinochoë with a bacchic scene and a double inscription: Χσενοκλες εποιεσεν, and Κλεοσοφος εγραφσεν in pre-Eukleidean letters.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, Col. 454.

The earliest Attic public decree.—In the *Arch.-Epig. Mitth. aus oester.-ungarn* (1888, I, 61–5), Gomperz restores this important inscription as follows:

Ἔδοχσεν τôι δέμοι· τ[ὸς Σα]λαμ[ῖνα κλέροι λαχόντας
οἰκῆν ἐ<a>(ς) Σαλαμινί[αι, μέ]λ(λ)εν[δὲ χσὺν τοῖς Ἀθεναίοι-
σι τε[λ]ῆν καὶ στρατ[εύ(ε)σθ]αι : τ[ὸν δὲ λαχόντα κλῆρον μ-
ὲ μι[σθ]ôν. ἐὰ(μ) μὲ οἰκ[ῆι Ho γε]ο[μόρος αὐτόθι, τὸν κλῆρο-
ν δὲ μισθοῖ, ἀποτί[νεν καὶ τὸν μισθόμενον καὶ τὸν μ-
ισθôντα, Hεκατέ[ρο Hολόκλερα τὰ διHομολογεμένα
ἐς δ[ε]μόσιο[ν, ἐσπράτ(τ)εν δὲ τὸν αἰεὶ ἄ-
ρχο[ν]τα ἐὰν [δὲ μὲ γεοργêι, τὰ πρόβατ-
α δ' ἐ[κτ]όπια π[οιêι, ἀποτίνεν αὐτὸν : τ-
ριά[κ]οντα : δραχμὰς Ἀτ(τ)ικάς, ἐσπράτ(τ)ε-
ν δὲ τὸν ἄρχον[τα αἰεὶ καὶ καταβάλ(λ)-
εν : [ἐπ]ὶ τῆς β[ολῆς.

"The people has decreed as follows: Those to whose share land at Salamis has fallen by lot shall become residents in the territory of Salamis, though they must give taxes and war-service with the Athenians, and must not lease the field. If the lot-owner be not himself a resident but rent his lot, then the lessee as well as the lessor shall each pay the total amount of the lease as a fine into the public treasury, and the archon for the time being shall collect the fine. If any one do not cultivate his lot of land but removes from it its cattle, he shall pay 30 Attic drachmas as a fine; each time the archon for the time being shall collect and deposit the fine." This important archaic inscription had already been treated by Köhler, Kirchhoff, and Foucart.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, Col. 362–3.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE AKROPOLIS.—The excavations have now been advanced to within a short distance of the Propylaia. The soil examined in the temenos of Artemis Brauronia was rather thin, and since the Persian wars it had not lain undisturbed. A curious bronze ring, 0.77 m. in its outer diameter and with an interior diameter of 0.66, was brought to light: attached to the inner edge by its feet and standing upright in the middle of the ring was an image of the Gorgon cut out of a thin metal-plate. The Athena represented in the Ἀρχ. Ἐφημ. (1887, No. 4) is a somewhat similar figure. The whole seems to have formed the metal part of a leather shield, but it has not yet been cleaned sufficiently to make this certain. A marble

torso of a seated youth wearing a chlamys was the chief piece of statuary discovered. It is about half life-size and of third-century workmanship. Besides this, there was found an archaic marble head of Medousa. It is of more than life-size, and the back part is broken off, so that it may possibly have come from a relief or metope. In these excavations were also found several important inscriptions. A piece of one of the annual inventories of the treasure of Athena Parthenos belongs just before the year 398/7, as it mentions a gold crown dedicated by the Spartan Lysandros as being unweighed, while the inventory of 398/7 gives its exact weight. Another crown dedicated by a certain Lamptreus is mentioned in this new inventory along with other offerings of his, but in the inventory of 398/7 this is missing from the list of his gifts, thus leaving the presumption that it had in the meantime become so damaged that it was melted down. Two decrees of the second half of the fourth century and one of the early part of the third century were also found. This last gives us the name of a hitherto unknown archon, *Ourios;* and belongs to the time when a committee on finance termed οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει is just coming into notice in the Athenian decrees. Two archaic inscriptions on bases that supported votive offerings to Athena conclude the list of epigraphic finds. One of them belongs to a certain Euangelos, who seems to have been a member of a rich Athenian family, and whose son erected on the Akropolis the wooden horse of which Pausanias speaks. Part of a fluted column bearing the name of the artist Endoios concludes the list of recently-found inscriptions. Another piece of the same column has been already published (*C. I. A.*, IV. 2, No. 373) and contains the name of Philermos. The letters still retain traces of red color. The name of Endoios thus occurs for the second time in an inscription. The conjecture of Loeschcke, that Endoios comes from Ionia, seems also to receive confirmation, because the inscription is written in Ionic characters and is joined with a name ending in -ερμος, such as seems to have been quite common in Ionia.

The destruction of the mediæval walls at the entrance of the Akropolis is still going on, and the pieces of ancient architecture and cut-stone strewn over the Akropolis itself are being put into better order.—Ἀρχ. Δελτίον, December, 1888.

CENTRAL MUSEUM.—*Additions during December, 1888.*—The National Museum has been increased by the addition of some 100 very interesting terracottas from **TANAGRA.** Notable among these terracottas are, (1) a woman seated on a rock and wearing a veil and chiton reaching nearly to her feet; the chiton still retains traces of blue coloring: (2) a group of two girls playing the game ἐφεδρισμός, in which one carries the other on her back; the one who carries the other still retains vivid traces of blue upon her chiton: (3) an infant rolled up in a himation: (4) a youth with a cock

under his arm. (5) One very peculiar statuette is formed after the xoanon type: the body is a simple four-sided block, and is adorned with maeander and anthemion ornaments in black color; the face and the high polos are both touched up with black, and, on both sides of the head, locks hang down on the chest: the whole is in fine state of preservation and one of the best examples of its kind. (6) Another statuette of similar form but not so well preserved has the shagginess of the hair on the chest represented in a plastic form, and the polos has a circlet and a star also represented in clay. (7) A statuette of a woman shows her drawing a fillet from a box: her hair still shows traces of reddish paint, and her raiment various other colors. (8) Statuette of a partly draped youth, holding a φιάλη and a lyre. (9) Another statuette shows a girl resting chiefly on the left foot, and with the right hand holding her long chiton gracefully up to her throat. (10) Several statuettes of satyrs reclining, and others dancing, form the more grotesque side of this collection. (11) A statuette of an old woman and a child is one of the most attractive and best executed pieces. Two of the statuettes have movable arms. There are several figures of horsemen with and without shields, and the usual Greek animals are also represented, *e. g.*, horses, goats, bulls, lions, cocks, ducks, and various birds whose species it is impossible to identify: one of the birds carries two of its young under its wings. Tragic masks and mythological subjects are also sparingly represented. In this group of figurines from Tanagra there are an unusual number of men, perhaps about one-fifth of all the statuettes; and so, too, the number of animals is strikingly large.

A beardless marble head of a Roman emperor found near the **OLYMPIEION** and ten sepulchral reliefs from the **PEIRAIEUS**, also, were brought in; also, gifts of some coins of **ASIA MINOR** and of terracotta statuettes were received. The objects found in the excavation of the **ASKLEPIEION** which have been hitherto stored on the south side of the Akropolis were transferred to the Central Museum. The remains of Byzantine sculpture from the **AKROPOLIS** have been also carried thither, and will form the nucleus of a collection of Byzantine antiquities. Duplicates of architectural remains found in **OLYMPIA** have been recently turned over to the German School for shipment to Berlin.—Ἀρχ. Δελτίον, December, 1888.

PRESERVATION OF THE COLORS OF PAINTED STATUARY.—At the request of the General Ephor, P. Kabbadias, a committee consisting of Professor G. Krinos of the University and Privatdocent O. Rousopoulos have made investigations in regard to preserving the colors of painted statuary, and to cleaning statuary and bronzes. A solution of one part of caustic soda in two parts of water was found to fasten the color more firmly to the stone, and, in the case of poros stone, to make the stone itself harder. This solution made the red color rather deeper but not so much

as to militate against its use. The red color was found to be usually oxide of iron, but sometimes cinnabar was used instead, and this, if not treated, became dim under the influence of light. The blue color of statuary usually consists of carbonate of copper, and green bihydrated oxide of copper, along with a trace of oxide of iron. For removing hard accretions from such statuary, careful rubbing with a stick of wood was recommended. Bronze objects, if only slightly corroded, could be cleaned by a solution of soap or of weak potash, and then, after brushing and drying, they should be varnished with some resinous solution. If they are deeply covered with red oxide of copper, they must be treated with a weak solution of hydrochloric acid. By applying these processes to some of the bronzes from the Akropolis, they uncovered several inscriptions on votive offerings to Athena and Hekate.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, December, 1888.

REMAINS OF A CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The excavations under the Parthenon have led to the discovery of a subterranean vault forming part of an early Christian church: some tombs have been found.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1889, p. 132.

DAPHNION (road to Eleusis).—The walls of the Byzantine church have been recently buttressed, and the tiling of the roof mended. An artist has been sent for from Italy to repair the mosaic-work of the church, which chiefly consists of the famous Christos Pantokrator. An earthquake occurred shortly after the walls had been strengthened, but did no damage; though, had it happened while they were in their previous condition, it would have wrought serious harm.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, Dec. 1888.

MANTINEIA.—Just before the conclusion of the excavations here by the French school, a marble statuette was found which is reported to be an image of Telesphoros.

TEGEA.—Excavations tried on this site by the French School brought to light two headless draped statues and other antiquities.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, December, 1888.

DELOS.—In excavating at Delos, MM. Doublet and Legrand, of the French School, have discovered two statues of women and the bronze foot of a Roman statue, with several inscriptions, amongst them being one of more than a hundred lines, containing the account of expenses relating to the temple.—*Athenæum*, May 18.

OLYMPIA.—The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* of March 10 announces that the Federal Council has had brought before it a project of law approving an arrangement regarding the excavations of Olympia which has been concluded between Germany and Greece. It has been referred to a committee.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1889, p. 83.

ITALY.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The project for the constitution of an Italian Archæological Society has been published. Its seat is to be at Rome: it will publish a monthly bulletin and an annual volume of memoirs with plates. The Society will be composed of patrons and ordinary members, the latter paying an annual fee of 40 francs.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, p. 109.

ALATRI.—*A Latin Temple.*—In order to second the desire of the German Institute, that topographic and architectural studies should be finished among the ruins of the ancient temple regarding which the Berlin architect Bassel wrote in the *Centralblatt der Bauverwaltung* (1886, p. 197, 207), the Government has given orders to undertake new researches. The site explored is N. of the city, in the property of Count Stampa called *La Stanza* or *Torretta*. The result has been the uncovering of the entire area of the temple and the collecting of elements belonging to the terracotta cornice. It has been ascertained that this temple in its ornamental members is entirely similar to the temple of *Lo Scasato* (temple of Juno), discovered on the site of the ancient Falerii (see JOURNAL, vols. III, pp. 460–7, IV, p. 503).—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, p. 22.

BRACCIANO.—*Discoveries on the site of Forum Clodii.*—On the small tableland rising about three kilom. from Bracciano, called S. Liberato, many remains of ancient buildings have come to light. Bracciano and S. Liberato are on one of the branches of the Via Clodia. At S. Liberato it is crossed by another important ancient road. On the site are large blocks of peperino and marble, revetments, bases, columns, and fragments of marble friezes and architraves. To be noticed are a headless female statue, like the so-called Pudicitia of the Vatican; a bearded head, over life-size. Some inscriptions certify the conjecture, that this is the site of Forum Clodii.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, pp. 5–9.

BOLOGNA.—*Count Gozzadini's gift.*—This eminent archæologist, who recently died, left to the city of Bologna his fine library, his family archives and his collection of arms.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, p. 109.

CAPUA.—*New Oscan Inscriptions.*—On the site of the famous sanctuary of Capua Vetus, there have been found a number of new Oscan inscriptions. Two of these are given a preliminary publication by Franz Bücheler in the *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889,col. 458–9, with a Latin equivalent.

I

ek. iuhil. Sp. Kaluvieis	Hoc donarium Sp. Calvii
inim fratrum muinik. est	et fratrum commune est
fiisiais pumperiais prai	Fisiis decuriis, ante
mamerttiais pas set kerssi-	Martias quae sunt, epulares
asias L. Pettieis meddikiai fufens.	L. Pettii magistratu fuerunt.

II

Diuvilam Tirentium Magiium	Donarium Terentiorum
sulum muinikam fisiais	Magiorum omnium commune
eiduis luisarifs sakrvist	Fisiis idis loesaribus sacra-
iiuk destrst.	bit (hostia): id dextrum est.

NEMI.—*Temple of Diana.*—In December, two new constructions were discovered east of the sacred area. The first is rectangular, 5 met. long and 4.10 wide. The walls are of *opus reticulatum* with pilaster strips of *opus quadratum.* It is contiguous to the long east side of the area, and seems to have been originally a portico with *peperino* pilasters or even a piscina. Subsequently it was divided up by building walls between the pilasters. In the *débris* which filled the hall to the height of six meters were found slabs of marble and pieces of painting fallen from walls and ceiling. The second construction has the characteristics of a calidarium or sudatorium; the pavement being suspended over the hypocaust by small pilasters a half-foot high, and having arrangements for the circulation of warm air. The bricks found here have names that seem to be of the time of M. Aurelius and Commodus.—*Not. d. Scavi,* 1889, pp. 20–22.

OSTIA.—The work of joining the excavations of 1881–86 with those of 1888 by the uncovering of the intervening space was carried on. The wall that enclosed in the east the large square of the theatre was adorned with a portico of brick columns under which were the offices of the principal corporations of arts and trades. Following this along a further length of 51.32 met. has led to the discovery of a spacious straight street which evidently joined the quarter of the theatre with that of the Porta Romana. To the west of this are edifices that have the character of public buildings. One of these is the Stazio Vigilum or police station. The *statio vigilum* measures 41.55 by 69.48 met. There are two entrances on each side, corresponding to the height of the peristyle. They are elegantly decorated, in the Severian style, with cornice, tympanum, pilasters, capitals and bases cut in red and yellow brick, and well preserved up to the imposts of the arches. The members of the tympanum had fallen, but have been recovered. The exploration of the interior has just commenced, and has already led to the discovery of a lower cell, like a prison. The site has evidently never been excavated and is full of important historical documents. The plan and general arrangement recall those of the atrium of Vesta, especially on account of the great space given to the central peristyle, which occupies 27.40 met. out of a total width of 41.46. The S. door leads, through a vestibule, 5.65 by 3.40 met., into the peristyle composed of piers 1.20 by 0.72 m., with a spacing of 3.10 m., and a covered space 4.30 m. wide. Against each pier is a marble pedestal. The two already discovered bear fine inscriptions: one, dated Apr. 4, 211 A. D. under the consuls Gentianus and Bassus,

is dedicated to Antoninus Pius; the other, dated Feb. 4, 239 A. D., is dedicated to Gordianus. The points ascertained from these inscriptions are as follows: (1) the company of the *Vigili* sent from Rome to do police service in Ostia formed a special *vexillatio;* (2) the title assumed by the local commander was *praepositus vexillationis;* (3) this local command was usually given to the tribune of the cohort that furnished the detachment; (4) the Ostia detachment formed the majority (⅘) of the entire cohort; (5) in the third century, the detachment was taken from the VI cohort; (6) the casern at Ostia could lodge four companies, or six hundred men. The smaller W. side of the atrium has a portico partly of brick pilasters, partly of columns of *portasanta;* before the central columns are two marble pedestals, one of which bore a statue of Septimius Severus, the other that of Caracalla. At the corner opposite to that of Gordian already described, was another base with an inscription to his wife, the Empress Furia Sabinia Tranquillina.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, pp. 18–19, 37–43.

PIACENZA.—*A municipal Museum* attached to the Passerini-Landi library is being organized in the ex-convent of the Jesuits of San Pietro. It contains, among other things, a collection of about six thousand coins and medals, including the complete series of the coins of Placentia. The library possesses a fine series of illuminated choral books and antiphonaria and the psaltery of Queen Angilberga.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, p. 109.

POMPEII.—Excavations have been carried on with activity to the S. of the public forum behind the *Curiae.* The most important discovery is that of an elegant small bathing-establishment, remarkable for its beautiful decoration of marble slabs. The palaestra is of graceful architecture, and is decorated with fine figures of athletes. On the main wall is represented a contest, and on each of the side pavillions a single athlete, the one on the left scraping his forehead with a strigil. In the centre of the façade is an athlete crowned by Victory, with another on each of the sides; that on the right, which alone is preserved, is scraping his side. The socle of this beautiful work has a marble base with white ground like the walls, to which are addorsed figurines imitating bronze statues. Some of these are especially interesting, *e. g.*, a graceful Mercury, a discobolus and a seated figure (judge of the palaestra?). Near the furnaces were found some beautiful silver cups, and tablets containing a contract by which Poppaea Notae sold two young slaves to Dicidia Morgaridis.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, pp. 110–11.

POZZUOLI.—On the road from Pozzuoli to Baiae, came to light part of a large room constructed of alternate layers of tufa and bricks. It is rectangular in shape, and has, on one of the wider sides, an apse which still preserves part of its semi-spherical vault. The walls are covered with white stucco decorated in Pompeian style with colonnettes, festoons, lines, *etc.* On the r. of the apse is a standing female figure with a basket of fruit and

flowers, and further on a beardless man seated and holding a lance in his right hand, and a cap in his left. Under the cornice is a frieze in which griffins, sea-horses, fishes and human figures are given in relief. Under this is another zone containing only a landscape.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, p. 43.

ROMA.—*Forum of Augustus.*—The continuation of the excavations on the right of the *Arco dei Pantani* led to finding remains of decorative sculpture which include all the decorative members of the building and are carved with perfect artistic skill and taste. There are columns of *giallo antico;* sections of columns of Greek marble from the peristyle of the temple of Mars Ultor; two Corinthian capitals; friezes, cornices, corbels, *lacunaria, etc.* Several fragments of the inscriptions placed on the bases of the statues erected by Augustus have come to light. On account of their fragmentary condition, only one of these could be reconstituted. It was recognized by Lanciani to be the *Elogium* of Appius Claudius Caecus, a copy of which had been found at Arezzo. A beginning has been made in uncovering the portico which shut in the left hemicycle across its diameter, and whose bases are still in place. The pavement of imported marble continues to be found in the whole area.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, pp. 33–4.

Arenaria and tombs at the Tre Fontane.—In the *pozzolana* excavations at *Ponte Buttero*, near the Tre Fontane, an ancient sand-pit or *arenarium* was found, with the lamps still in place. Various tombs were found, some built *a cassettone*, some cut in the rock; in the former were found ten imperial coins. More important was the finding of a well-tomb for inhumation, like those on the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele. Among its archaic contents, three pieces were of especial interest. One is a kind of flask in the form of a truncated cone with a mouth like that of an oinochoë. The second is almost a semi-spherical two-handled cup on a broad cylindrical base, perhaps imitation archaic. The third is decidedly archaic—a cup ornamented with rude channels made with the finger in the soft clay.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, p. 36.

Statue of a Muse.—In the new Via Arenula, at a depth of 3.50 met., there was found a beautiful colossal female statue, placed on an ancient pavement of large marble slabs. The figure is seated on a rock: her right arm, left hand and head (which was of a separate piece) are gone. The close-fitting tunic with half-sleeves is covered with a himation whose folds are treated with breadth and at the same time with grace. The limbs are crossed, and there are sandals on the feet. It evidently represents one of the Muses.

A Frieze.—In the Vigna Palomba, in *Regio XIV*, two pieces of an ancient marble frieze, 0.20 met. high, were recovered from a wall. On one piece are two centaurs, one playing on the double tibia and one on the lyre. On the back of the latter stands an Eros with an arrow in his hand.

In front of the centaurs is a lion ridden by an Eros. On the second fragment are two genii between whom is a large vase full of flowers and fruit. They are semi-reclining, and each bears a basket of fruit resting on his knee.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, pp. 34–6.

Industrial Exhibition of Keramics and glass.—The series of exhibitions organized yearly in Rome under the auspices of the Artistico-Industrial Museum, since 1885, have been very useful and successful. The first exhibition, in 1885, was of works of carved and inlaid woods, retrospective and contemporary: the second, in 1886, was of works in metal: the third, in 1887, of textiles—each more successful than the previous. The present and fourth exhibition is of keramics and glass. The object is to give as complete as possible a survey of the products of these branches of art from the very beginnings, developing especially the most flourishing periods of Etruria, Greece, Rome and the Renaissance. The director of the Association, Professor Erculei, has published a paper in the *Nuova Antologia* of April 16, entitled *L'Arte Antica della Ceramica e l'Attuale Esposizione di Roma*, in which he calls attention to the most important features of the exhibition. *Cf.* letter of G. Raimondi in *Courrier de l'Art* of April 26.

SUSA (near).—*Coins found at Mompantero.*—A lot of Roman coins of the second century of the Empire, about 450 in number, were found near Susa. They are not gold, silver or bronze, but of that tinned brass or pseudo-bronze composition which had forced currency for some time, and led to the reform of Diocletian. They include the years 247–268, and belong in great part to the Emperors M. Julius Philippus jr, Treboni-anus Gallus, and Gallienus. It is peculiar, that, while the obverses usually present the ordinary type, the reverses have every variety of emblems and legends heretofore known. There is nothing later than Gallienus.—*Riv. Numis. Ital.*, 1889, p. 130.

TORINO.—*The Art of Piedmont.*—The Piedmontese Society of Archæology and Fine Arts in Turin has decided to establish an affiliated society for the purpose of making and publishing drawings of the early fresco-paintings preserved in many parts of the province. This is expected to show that Piedmont had an original and meritorious art. This is also the case for architecture and sculpture, as has been shown by some recent publications. —*Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, pp. 109–10.

VEII.—*Excavations in the city and necropolis.*—The Empress of Brazil has been undertaking excavations in search of monuments, both Etruscan and Roman. The men were thus divided into two squads, one exploring the area of the city, the other the hills of Picazzano, containing the Etruscan necropolis. Within the city no important result was reached. The fact that large tracts are without signs of building would show, (1) that a large part of the Etruscan inhabitants lived in cabins, as at Antemnae, Fidenae,

etc.; (2) that the Roman Veii occupied about one-tenth the area of the Etruscan city, being situated at the easternmost point. An Etruscan building of irregular blocks of tufa was found—perhaps a private house.

The excavations in the necropolis were more successful, though all but one of the tombs examined had been violated in recent times. The one found intact was closed by the usual *macigno*, and entered through a vestibule. The chamber measures 3.05 by 3.45 met., and is covered by a low-arched vault and surrounded on three sides by a wide bench for the two bodies found, while others were not buried but burned, and the ashes placed in urns. 19 vases were in position.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, pp. 10–12.

The continuation of the excavations is described in the Feb. number of the *Scavi*. Seven tombs were uncovered, none of them intact. No. III is a superb unfinished tomb, preceded by a vestibule, covered by a low cylindrical vault supported by two Doric piers. Nos. IV and V had fallen in, and contained only common objects. In the interior of the city, a notable discovery has been made on the isthmus that led from the city proper to the acropolis. Here was found a vein of votive terracottas, carelessly strewn over the slope of the isthmus that descends towards the Cremera. They were placed on the bare rock, but afterwards covered up with a layer of earth about 1.25 met. high. As the discovery was hardly begun when the report was written, only a summary notice could be given. During the first three days, however, not counting numerous fragments, there were found: 40 veiled female heads of life-size; 10 similar heads in profile; 4 unveiled male heads; 11 hands; 4 double feet (fragments of statues); 18 feet; 1 female statue of life-size, the left hand and arm being veiled in the peplum, and the right hand extended; 8 parts of statues similar to the above, modelled expressly so as to be joined together, each statue being formed of three pieces; the upper half of a fine male statue; three torsi modelled expressly without head or arms; 12 figurines of oxen; 1 of a sheep; 1 of a pig; 3 human legs; *etc.*, *etc.* Among the terracottas were found also: a *quadrans* with the type of the hand and the two *semi*, an *uncia* with the type of the helmeted Minerva and the beak and the legend *Roma*, an uncial coin of Southern Italy, and a piece of *aes rude*. Excavations made on another site inside the city resulted in the discovery of remains of a Roman building in which several pieces of sculpture, architectural decoration, and other objects, came to light.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, pp. 29–31.

VETULONIA.—From the province of Grosseto comes news of a rich discovery of gold ornaments at Vetulonia, in one of the circle-tombs peculiar to the necropolis of that place (so called because surrounded by a circle of stones), and dating from the VII cent. Between two layers of cork-wood, were found four bracelets of gold-band exquisitely worked in fili-

gree, three gold brooches, an amber necklace consisting of figures of nude women and of crouching Egyptian dog-headed animals, two bronze chain-necklaces, several amber brooches, others of bronze and iron, a very original earring in bronze and many fragments of bronze vessels, 27 double-faced earthenware cylinders, with vases of fine red clay. Amongst the stones with which the trench was filled were found two bronze bits for horses, ornamented with the human figure of very primitive design; four bronze rings for traces, and two bells belonging to the trappings—all things appertaining to the *biga*, and not commonly found in a tomb where female ornaments abound. Within one of the bracelets some human teeth were found, though there were no remains in the tomb of the burnt bones of a corpse.—*Athenæum*, May 4.

SICILY.

SICILY UNDER THE ROMANS.—In the *Archivio Storico Siciliano* (XIII, 2–3), Professor E. Pais gives a voluminous treatise on the history and administration of Sicily under the Roman dominion. In it the greater part of the cities and towns of the island are studied in regular order, with a view to determine whether their existence continued at this time. The evidence adduced is mostly of an archæological character, and in many cases quite new. It is a very important work, though but preliminary to a large work on the history of Sicily promised by the writer.

AUGUSTA.—*The necropolis of Megara Hyblaia.*—Certain clandestine excavations in the commune of Augusta have led to the discovery of some ancient tombs of the vast necropolis of Megara Hyblaia. They are almost all monolith sarcophagi, lying near the surface, thus explaining the ease with which they were devastated. Exceptions were two tombs of unusual size, built of square masses of calcareous tufa, of great size and well joined together. A portion of the contents was stolen. Professor Orsi saw, at a jeweller's in Syracuse, the following objects from these excavations: two silver fibulae; two simple silver earrings; a silver ring with an imitation scarab; fragments of silver hair-pins, of a silver necklace; and two figurines of nude Seilenoi, one stooping and the other reclining. The museum of Syracuse has recovered, mainly, unvarnished vases of local workmanship; small aryballoi and bombilioi of Corinthian style; a Phoenician aryballos; a large vase like an Attic amphora of the advanced black-figured style. This vase is 37 cent. high, and has a rich decoration on the neck and two subjects on the body—one, of two armed figures accompanied by two attendants; the other, a scene of combat. Period *c.* 500 B. C. Megara was destroyed in 482. Three small lekythoi have black figures on a red ground: (1) an agonistic scene with two armed combatants and two agonothetai; (2) a bacchic scene of a female dancing with the thyrsos between two Satyrs.

Finally, there was a cylindrical ossuary of bronze plate with hemispherical cover, like others found at Megara and at Fusco near Syracuse.

On the site of the discovery there were found, besides the tomb, some octagonal piers, three of which still remain in position on three bases. They are of uncertain character and use and should be carefully studied.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, pp. 45–6.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

FRENCH ARTISTS IN ITALY.—In the *Amides Monuments* (1888, 2), M. Eug. Müntz publishes a memoir on the French artists of the XIV cent. and the propaganda of Gothic style in Italy. Among the French architects who worked in Italy are: Jean Deynardeau, Jean de Reims, Hugolin de Flandre, Veranus de Brioude, Guillaume Colombier, Nicolas de Bonaventure, Pierre Loisart, Jean Compomosy, Jean Mignot. Among the sculptors are: Jean de France, Roland Raniglia, Guillaume de Véry, Anex Marchestem. The painters are: Jeaninus de Franzina, Frederic Tedesco. The metal-workers, several of whom worked at the court of the King of Naples, are: Étienne Doscerre, Guillaume de Verdelet, Richelet de Ausuris, Jean de Saint-Omer.

PAVIA.—*Certosa: Discovery of the body of Jan Galeazzo Visconti.*—The tomb of Jan Galeazzo Visconti and Isabelle de Valois has been found in the Certosa of Pavia, and opened. The skulls, covered with crimson velvet, are well preserved, and the garments are of gold tissue. There were found with the bodies: a sword, a poniard, gilt-bronze spurs, and a majolica vase with the arms of the Visconti.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, p. 120; *Academy*, May 4.

ROMA.—*Drawings of early Mosaics.*—Herr Ficker presented at recent meetings of the German Institute (Dec. 21 and Jan. 4) photographs of drawings in *Codex Escorialensis* $\frac{\Delta}{e}$-II-7, which reproduce, by the hand of a draughtsman of the last years of the XV century, many of the monuments of Rome. Interesting for Christian archæology are two drawings of early mosaics on the *recto* and *verso* of fol. IV. The first, called merely *musaicho*, represents a shepherd in chlamys and paenula, with crossed legs, among oxen; in the second zone, an aviarium or *ὀρνιθοτροφεῖον*; and finally a shepherd caressing two sheep: these are the principal motives of the decoration of the left apse of SS. Rufina and Secunda, repeated in that of San Clemente (De Rossi, *Mus. Cr.*, V–VI, f. 1–2). The drawing confirms De Rossi's conjecture regarding the drawings of *Cod. Vat.* 5407, and, with Panvinio's notice (*De praec. Urbis basil.*, p. 158), gives material for a reconstruction of the mosaic. The other drawing is marked *tutto musaicho in santa ghostança*, and throws full light on the famous cycle of mosaics at S. Costanza: there were three zones, two of them with historical scenes, the lower of the Old and the upper of the New Testament. By this means,

comparing the drawings of Francesco d'Olanda, Sangallo, and others, the mosaics may be restored (De Rossi, *Mus. Cr.*, XVII–XXIII, f. 5 *sqq.*). The attempt at reconstituting the entire cycle has been made by De Rossi, who presented his drawings at a subsequent meeting of the Institute (Feb. 1).—*Bull. Ist. Germ.*, 1888, IV; 1889, I.

Palace of the Senators, Capitol.—A part of the ancient decorations of the XV cent. have come to light on the façade of the palace of the Senators on the Capitol. These decorations were simply covered up, in the XVI cent., with a coating of mortar and one of painting. Even the shields of the senators have been found, a Roman coat of arms with the crown of Anjou, which is thus dated as a work of the XIII cent.: some reliefs preserve their original painting.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1889, p. 116.

Discovery of a XIII-century Fresco.—In removing part of Michael Angelo's façade on the Roman Campidoglio, a fresco of the thirteenth century has been found, representing the Madonna and Child admirably executed, it is said. It will be placed in the Capitoline Museum.—*Athenæum*, May 18.

TARANTO.—*The gold cross of St. Cataldus.*—Professor Mahaffy writes: "Here is a rediscovery of a precious Irish relic in Southern Italy. Searching Taranto lately for traces of the books and other remains of St. Cataldus, who founded the church there, I was shown an ancient simple gold cross (set in a large gaudy one), which was taken from the breast of the saint when his body was raised and turned into relics in the eleventh century. Johannes Juvenis tells of this discovery, and says the saint's name was on the cross in the letters C. T. This I found inaccurate. The characters were quite plain, CĀALDUS RA: and, on the downward limb of the cross, a combination of letters with a line drawn over them reading apparently CHAV, but all so brought together that I was at first taken in by the reading CHRISTI adopted by the clergy in the church. Having drawn the thing carefully, I found, by consulting the 'Lives of the Saints,' that Cataldus before he went abroad had been made Archbishop of *Rachau* in Ireland, and was known as *Rachaensis*. Here, then, was the solution! But the odd thing is that Colgan and other authorities, being unable to find any such diocese in Ireland, have been emending the text of Johannes, and reading *Rahan* or some such word. The letters on the cross confirm the old author, and leave us a record of an ecclesiastical foundation apparently not otherwise known. The saint cannot date later than the seventh century; tradition at Taranto says the fourth: further research disclosed to me that Ussher ('Works,' vol. vi. p. 306) had learnt the truth about the cross from the epic poem of Bonaventura Moronus called *Cataldias*, or rather from the notes on this poem in the edition of Bartholomæus Moronus (Rome, 1614). The poet says the cross was *jewelled*, which is false. The commentator describes the cross as plain gold; he does not

notice the line of abbreviation over the last syllable, but adds that the present larger cross, in which it is now set, was made for it in the year 1600 by Joannes de Castro, a famous Spanish archbishop of Taranto."—*Athenæum*, May 25.

FRANCE.

GRANTS FOR ARCHÆOLOGY.—The Minister of Fine Arts has asked the Chamber for a supplementary credit of three millions and a half for different expenses in the museums. 15,000 fr. are for the creation of a third Dieulafoy Hall in the Louvre for the smaller antiquities from Susa—basreliefs, architectural fragments, keramics, bronzes, arms, and statuettes. 15,000 fr. are for the cleaning of the works of art decorating the public gardens and parks. 10,000 fr. are for a new Egyptian gallery in the Louvre.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1889, p. 84.

MONTEVILLIERS (Seine-inf.).—*Injury to the church.*—This church is mentioned in a chart of 1241. In the XV cent., the nave was enlarged, the six N. chapels and the new portal constructed. The roof of both Romanesque and Gothic naves has been destroyed, and also part of the fine Romanesque tower on the façade.—*Rev. Art. Chrêtien*, 1889, p. 274.

PARIS.—LOUVRE.—M. Courajod calls attention, in the *Chronique des Arts* (1889, p. 93) to a very important work of Spanish art of the Renaissance recently acquired by the Louvre. It is a crucifixion in which the figure is 33 cent. long and modelled in terracotta with extraordinary delicacy and perfect anatomical knowledge, while the head is extremely noble. The cross is of wood. The well-studied drapery is in the Flemish style. The entire figure is painted. This work belongs to the School of Seville, and probably is by the hand of its famous artist, Martinez Montanez.

MUSEUM OF SÈVRES.—The President of the Republic has received from the King of Corea a box containing two porcelain bowls of Corean manufacture dating from the XIII century. These invaluable works have been placed in the Sèvres museum.

MEDIÆVAL ART AT THE EXPOSITION.—An exhibition of church-treasures will take place at the Trocadero during the entire period of the Exposition. The greater part of the prelates have adhered to the project. Among the principal treasures promised are those of Reims, Sens, Limoges, Obazine and Cinques, which contain pieces of extraordinary historic and artistic value. The walls of the exhibition galleries will be covered with ancient tapestries.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1889, pp. 83, 98.

SALIGNY (Allier).—*Numismatic discoveries.*—An important discovery has been made here of a lot of more than 300 Roman Imperial *denarii* in fine preservation. There are some rare reverses, some pieces of Balbinus, Pupienus, Geta, some types of empresses, especially of Salonina, and a certain quantity of coins of Saloninus with the goat Amaltheia and the

legend IOVI CRESCENTI. In the same department were found two military strong-boxes, hidden under ground in the time of Diocletian. One contained more than 80 kilogr. of small bronzes, in superb preservation, of Aurelian, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, Constantius, *etc.* The finest were added to the collection of M. Perot of Moulins. Among the rarities were coins of Allectus, Quietus, Carausius, Magnia Urbica, Carus and Carinus, some rare reverses, and many coins struck in Gaul.—*Riv. Numis. Ital.*, 1889, p. 131.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—*New Museums.*—Two new museums are to be erected at Berlin, says the *Chronique des Arts*, near the existing museums, and to be severally appropriated (1) to pictures and sculptures of the Renaissance, and (2) to the sculptures brought from Pergamon and to other antique sculptures. —*Athenæum*, May 18.

BONN.—In the church of the Franciscans, the removal of whitewash has disclosed the existence of a number of scenes painted in fresco and dating from the middle of the XIV cent.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1889, p. 93.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

SZILAGY-SOMIYO (Hungary).—*Treasure.*—There have recently been placed on exhibition in the National Museum of Buda-Pesth, the precious objects found by a peasant and designated under the name of the *treasure of Szilagy-Somiyo*. There are 29 pieces. Among them is a princely set of jewelry, of the end of the IV cent.; three massive gold goblets, decorated with enamels; a man's gold bracelet; clasps with precious stones, and two gold shoulder-ornaments.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, pp. 145–6.

VIENNA=VINDOBONA.—*The Roman city.*—Various interesting discoveries have been made among the remains of the Roman city. In the centre of the city, near the cathedral, remnants of a wall probably built by Claudius to defend the colony on the west: another similar wall was found to the east. The existence of a forum was ascertained s. of the Hohenmarkt square, also of a *via principalis* and a *via quintana*. The praetorium existed where the Berghof now is, and the *via praetoria* divided the Roman camp into two nearly equal parts. The *quaestorium* rose near the present Wildpretmarkt, when in 70 A. D. an entire legion was transferred to Vindobona, the encampment was extended southward and westward as the Danube and topographic reasons prevented extension in other directions. Proofs of this are found in an acqueduct, in the continuation of the *via praetoria*, of a bath surrounded by four columns, *etc.* To the W. of the camp was the city, which has been proved by an inscription (*Cello. Ianuari. Collegio. DD*) to be a *municipium*. Many signs have been found of the fact that Vindobona was a flourishing colony. The coins date between Claudius (41–56

A. D.) and Theodosios (379–95 A. D.).—*Nuova Antologia*, 1889, Apr. 16, from *Deutsche Zeitung*.

ENGLAND.

HAMMER (Flintshire).—*Destruction of the church.*—The fine Gothic church of Hammer, famous for the beauty of its *chaire de vérité* (1465) and its painted glass, has been entirely destroyed by fire.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1889, p. 274.

LONDON.—*The South-Kensington Museum* has just purchased a great tapestry representing the *Adoration of the Infant Jesus.* This tapestry, destined originally for a private oratory, contains figures of natural size executed with the needle on a woollen background with silk thread, including a great deal of gold and silver thread. The figures, composition, color and technique remind of Gerard David. It is considered that the tapestry was executed at Bruges between 1510 and 1528. It comes from the Castellani collection.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1889, p. 131.

The Yates chair of Archæology at University College.—Mr. R. Stuart Poole, the occupant of this chair, gave his inaugural lecture in the Botanical Theatre on May 8. He has engaged the services of Prof. Boyd Dawkins for prehistoric archæology and those of Mr. Henry Balfour, of the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, for savage art, reserving for himself only Egyptian and Assyrian archæology. Thus, instead of confining the study of archæology to those branches which he himself is competent to teach, he sets a striking example to his brother professors at other universities by calling in the aid of distinguished specialists, and inviting such as are interested in the arts, crafts, and customs of ancient races to study the subject as a whole. Up to the present time, nearly every chair of archæology in the United Kingdom has been treated as a chair of classical archæology pure and simple, to the exclusion of all other branches—a course eminently unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it omits the parentage of classical archæology in the ancient East, and its mediæval development in the Gothic and Byzantine schools.

Prof. Boyd Dawkins was to lecture (May 15) on *The Arrival of Man in Europe, and his Advance in Culture:* Mr. H. Balfour (May 22) on *The Origin of Decorative Art as illustrated by the Art of Modern Savages:* on May 29, Prof. Stuart Poole gave his introductory lecture on *Egyptian Archæology;* on June 5, his introductory lecture on *Assyrian Archæology;* and, on June 12, his introductory lecture on *The place of Archæology in School and University Education.* Each lecture will be followed by demonstations at the British Museum. We understand that Prof. Stuart Poole also proposes to hold classes of an educational character during the vacation, these classes to be especially designed for the benefit of students in archæology in the final schools at Oxford and Cambridge.—*Academy*, May 4.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.—The second ordinary general meeting of the Fund since its incorporation as a society (the sixth since its foundation in 1883) was held in London on April 12. The total expenditure for the year 1887–88 had been £2341, 19s. 11d., which included the following items: (1) excavations on the sites of Boubastis and the city of Onias, and part of the expenses of transport of antiquities to Alexandria, £1564, 13s. 1d.; (2) publications including illustrating and packing *Tanis I*, and *Naukratis I*, printing *Goshen* and the third edition of *Pithom*, £295, 18s. 2d. The total receipts for the corresponding period were £2563, 4s. 11d., the chief items being: (1) Subscriptions, £2500, 1s. 2d., which might be subdivided into European subscriptions, £1300, 1s. 2d. (which sum includes the Special Transport Fund, amounting to £390, 2s. 6d.); and American subscriptions amounting to £1200. In 1886–7 the gross expenditure was £1516, 6s. 10d., as against £2341, 19s. 11d. for 1887–88; and the gross receipts for 1886–87 were £1718, 13s. 11d., as against £2563, 4s. 11d. in 1887–88.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, hon. sec., reported on the work of the past year. Miss Edwards said that she had been requested by the committee to inspect and report upon the monuments from Boubastis which had been ceded to the society by the Egyptian Government, and that she accordingly went to Liverpool on March 13, where the monuments had just been disembarked from the hold of the steamship *Mareotis*, from Alexandria. On arriving at the docks, Miss Edwards found twenty-seven large packing-cases, and ten colossal objects, without cases—namely, part of the shaft of a red-granite column, polished, and inscribed with large and deeply cut hieroglyphs; a magnificent "lotus-bud" capital in two pieces, each from 12 ft. to 14 ft. in length, and about 5 ft. in diameter; a colossal torso of a king in red granite, of archaic style; three large fragments of a red-granite shrine, exquisitely sculptured in very low relief, and bearing the cartouches of Nectanebo I; while, towering above all the rest, rose the enormous black-granite trunk, legs, and throne of the colossal statue of Apepi, last and greatest of the Hyksôs kings. In an enormous case, also on the open quay, was a great Hathor-head capital in red granite from the hypostyle hall of the temple. This beautiful face measured some six feet from chin to brow, and was, literally, without flaw or scratch. Very fine, also, was a large red-granite slab, carved in low relief with full-length portraits of Osorkon II and his wife Karoama. The contents of the cases represented, not a selection, but a museum of ancient Egyptian sculpture. Here were four more pieces of the hieroglyphed column on the quay, which when erected will have palm-capital, shaft, and base complete; another fine slab from the festival hall of Osorkon II; another archaic torso in red granite, the counterpart of the one on the quay—these were evidently the upper

halves of two statues which originally had been placed on either side of a doorway; a fine black-granite statue of heroic size, in two pieces, representing Rameses II, enthroned; another block of the shrine of Nectanebo I; a black-granite statue of Bast, the tutelary goddess of the temple; seven cases of limestone blocks carved in basrelief, from a temple dedicated to Hathor by Ptolemy Soter, at Terraneh, in the Western Delta; and, most valuable and important of all, a case containing the black-granite head of the colossal statue of Apepi. Miss Edwards described this head as a masterpiece of ancient art, instinct with individuality, and displaying in a marked degree the ethnical characteristics of the Mongolian race. The date of Apepi might be approximately stated at 1700 B. C. The two archaic torsos were, apparently, the most ancient pieces of sculpture discovered in the ruins; and Miss Edwards mentioned that it was Prof. Stuart Poole's opinion that they represented Khufu, the builder of the Great Pyramid (IV dynasty), whose "banner-name" occurs in the oldest historical inscription discovered in the course of the excavations. Miss Edwards then went on to say that, in consequence of the enormous expenses already incurred, it had been deemed advisable to despatch direct from Liverpool such objects as were destined for re-shipment, in order to avoid the cost of sending them to London. It had therefore devolved upon her to make the selections for America, Australia, Liverpool, and Manchester. This was a very anxious task, which she had discharged to the best of her judgment by sending to the United States monuments especially representative of the fine-arts of ancient Egypt, and by reserving for the British Museum those of a more strictly historical character. Knowing that many of the subscribers had wished to see the great "lotus-bud" capital in the British Museum, Miss Edwards felt somewhat alarmed at having to tell them that she had ventured to send that piece to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and had reserved instead for the British Museum the inscribed column with the palm capital. The British Museum, moreover, had long possessed a small, but very perfect "lotus-bud" column complete in black granite, whereas the national collection possessed no specimen of the "palm" order. The great Hathor-capital had long since been promised to the American subscribers; and, as these Hathor-capitals had been added by Osorkon II to the "lotus-bud" columns of the hypostyle hall, the one was historically the complement of the other. It was therefore necessary to send both together. The Society voted to present to the city of Geneva a statue of Rameses II, enthroned, of heroic size, in polished black granite; to the University of Sidney, N. South Wales, the capital of a red-granite column, sculptured on two sides with a colossal head of the goddess Hathor; and also voted donations to Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, and other provincial museums.

Miss Edwards, in proposing the donation to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U. S. A., observed that this was one of the pleasantest duties she had annually to perform in connection with the Egypt Exploration Fund. The gratitude of the society to their American supporters found its expression in these donations; and she might say with truth that they had never before given utterance to their goodwill in terms so weighty and so colossal. The objects to be presented from Boubastis were (1) the colossal Hathor-head capital in red granite; (2) the upper half of a colossal statue of a king in red granite, the companion to which had just been voted to the British Museum; (3) a colossal lotus-bud capital in two pieces, from the hypostyle hall of the temple; (4) a red granite slab in basrelief from the festival hall of Osorkon II. Also, from the site of a temple to Hathor founded by Ptolemy Soter at Terraneh (the ancient Termuthis), two very interesting basrelief slabs in limestone. The remains of this temple were discovered and excavated by Mr. F. Llewellyn Griffith in 1888. The Fund was thus offering to America specimens of the art of the Great Temple of Boubastis, dating from the time of the IV dynasty, 4000 B. C., down to the time of the XXII dynasty, *circa* B. C. 960, including a noble example of XII dynasty work in the monster lotus-bud capital. The sculptures from Terraneh, on the other hand, represented the art of the Ptolemaic period under its most engaging aspect, and were especially interesting from the fact that very few works of the reign of Ptolemy Soter were known. The finest historical object (*i. e.*, the statue of Apepi) had been voted to the British Museum, and the finest artistic object (*i. e.*, the great Hathor-head) to the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston.—*Academy*, April 27.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

Remains of the Mound-builders.—Important discoveries have been made near Floyd, Iowa, of remains of the ancient mound-builders. A circular mound thirty feet in diameter and about two feet high has been opened and five skeletons were found. They were exceedingly well preserved, the earth having been very closely packed around them. Three of them were males, one a female, and a fifth a babe. The skull of the female is in a good state of preservation, and those who have made careful measurements of it say that it shows that the person belonged to the very lowest type of humanity. Archæologists claim that the measurements show inferiority even to the celebrated Neanderthal skull. These bones are claimed to be the most perfect of any remains of the mound-builders yet discovered.

There are several other mounds near this one, and they will be examined in a few days.—N. Y. *Evening Post*, May 2.

MEXICO.

Preservation of Monuments.—The Mexican Government has passed a law for the preservation of national monuments and antiquities. This law embraces Yucatan.—*Athenæum*, May 4.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.